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M. MARSHAL, Editor.  
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## THIS MONTH

The Charlotte Journal will be published every Friday, at Two Dollars per volume, if paid in advance; if not paid within three months, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged; Three Dollars if not paid until after the expiration of the year. These terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor. For six months \$1.25.

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All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

## THE ABOLITIONISTS.

### MEETING IN CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Courier of August 11.

One of the most imposing assemblies of citizens, in respect of numbers, intelligence, and respectability, that we have ever witnessed, met yesterday morning at the City Hall, to receive the Report of the Committee of Twenty-One, appointed by the Meeting of the 4th inst., on the incendiary movements now in progress against the peace and welfare of the Southern States. The Clergy of all denominations attended in a body, lending their sanction to the proceedings, and adding, by their presence, to the impressive character of the scene. His Honor the Intendant resumed the Chair, and William Patton, Esq. his post as Secretary. The Hon. C. J. Colcock, Chairman of the Committee of Twenty-One, then rose, and after a few prefatory remarks, in the course of which he announced the fact that the Clergy of the City had, at the instance of a Committee of the South Carolina Association, suspended certain Schools under their charge, which had created some dissatisfaction, until the pleasure of the Legislature could be known on the subject, and also informed the Meeting that the Post Master of the City had been engaged in free conference and cordial cooperation with the Committee, submitted the subjunctive Preamble and Resolutions, which will be found to combine moderation with energy, and to advise a course of measures which commends itself to the approbation of every Southern man, and will doubtless call forth the unanimous response of the entire South.

We trust that the public press throughout the Union will, in no one instance, fail to comply with the request to publish these proceedings, in order that the whole Union may know the tone and the resolution of Southern sentiment on this vital subject. The hope too is strongly indulged, that the people of the non-slaveholding States, animated as well by a spirit of patriotic fraternity, as a sense of constitutional obligation towards their Southern brethren, will promptly adopt the necessary measures to punish and silence the vile incendiaries within their limits, who, not daring to appear in person among us, where the gallows and the stake await them, discharge their missiles of mischief in the security of distance, which should no longer be permitted to avail them.

It is understood that the Committee of Twenty-One is now dissolved, and that the responsibility and duties which they so cheerfully assumed, and have so prudently and faithfully discharged, will henceforth devolve on the City Council.

### PREAMBLE.

The Committee of Twenty-One, to whom was referred the important subject on which the citizens of Charleston were lately convened, beg leave to Report—That they have had the matter referred to them under due deliberation, and recommend the adoption of the annexed Resolutions. The Committee have purposely abstained from any labored argument on the subject of slavery, not from any inability to sustain, on moral and scriptural grounds, its existence and toleration as now established in South-Carolina, but from a deep conviction of the fixed resolution of the people of this State to permit no discussion, within her limits, of rights, which she deems inherent and inseparable from the very existence of the State—Rights which existed before the Union was formed, and which were guaranteed to her by the Federal Constitution, when, as a sovereign State, she became a member of the Confederacy. The Committee, therefore, submit the following Resolutions for the adoption of the Citizens, without further comment:

1. Resolved, That we hold it to be an unquestionable truth, that the subject of Slavery as it now exists in the Slave holding States of this Union, is, in all its bearings, a domestic question, belonging exclusively to the citizens of those States; that the people of no other State have any right to interfere therewith, in any manner whatever—and that such interference is utterly inconsistent with the Federal compact, and cannot be submitted to.

2. Resolved, That we regard with the utmost indignation and abhorrence, the proceedings of those incendiaries in some of our sister States, who, under the name of "Anti-Slavery Societies," and other specious appellations, are endeavoring to undermine our institutions, regardless of the fatal consequences which must inevitably result from the prosecution of their nefarious schemes, which, if successful, could not fail to involve the Southern States in ruin, and produce the utter destruction of that class of persons for whose welfare they pretend to be so solicitous.

The statements recently put forth of the existence at this time, of 250 of such Societies, in 13 States, and the weekly issue, from a single press in the City of New York, of from 25 to 50,000 copies of these incendiary Pamphlets and Papers, with which our Public Mail has been lately burdened, and which are now spreading their deleterious influence throughout the Southern States—admonish us of the absolute necessity of taking prompt and decisive measures, to avert the dire calamities which such proceedings are so well calculated to produce.

3. Resolved, That those proceedings have brought about a crisis, which makes an earnest, and we trust that it may prove an irresistible appeal to all such of our Fellow-Citizens in the non-slave holding States, as may disapprove of these Societies and their measures, calling upon them by every consideration of duty and of patriotism, to manifest that disapprobation, not merely by the expression of their opinions, but by the most active, zealous, and persevering efforts, to put down these Associations, and to suppress that fanatical spirit, which, in pursuing an imaginary good, is regardless of the fatal consequences which are inseparable even from its continued prosecution, among which, not the least to be lamented, would be THE CERTAIN DESTRUCTION OF THE UNION!

4. Resolved, That under our political system, where a number of Sovereign States are united together by a written compact in a Federal Union, for special purposes only—each member of such an Union has an unquestionable right to expect and require, (what is indeed the very basis of such a connexion) that no interference whatever shall take place with her DOMESTIC POLICY or PECCULAR INSTITUTIONS, either by the constituted authorities of the Federal or State Governments, or by the people of other States, to prevent, by suitable penalties and provisions, their own citizens from being guilty of any such interference with the domestic policy of any other State.

5. Resolved, That the Post Office establishment cannot, consistently with the Constitution of the U. States, and the objects of such an Institution, be converted into an instrument for the dissemination of Incendiary publications, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to provide that it shall not be so prostituted, which can easily be effected, by merely making it unlawful to transport by the Public Mail, through the limits of any State, any sedition. Papers, forbidden by the laws of such State to be introduced or circulated therein, and by adopting the necessary regulations to effect the object.

6. Resolved, That in the event of no effectual measures being adopted either by the General or State Governments, or by the people out of the non-slave holding States, for the suppression of the great and growing evil of which we complain, it will become the solemn duty of all these States having a common interest with us on this subject, to adopt the most decisive and efficacious measures to PROTECT THEMSELVES.

7. Resolved, That for the purpose of making such an earnest appeal to the people of the non-slave holding States as may convince them of the true state of public feeling amongst us, it would be in the opinion of this meeting desirable to bring about a cordial co-operation among all the States having a common interest with us, either through a CONVENTION, or in any other way, best calculated to subdue public sentiment, so that THE TRUTH MAY BE MADE KNOWN, that however we may differ among ourselves on other points, we are on this subject UNITED AS ONE MAN IN THE FIXED AND UNALTERABLE DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN OUR RIGHTS, AND DEFEND OUR PROPERTY AGAINST ALL ATTACKS—BE THE CONSEQUENCES WHAT THEY MAY.

8. Resolved, That we have no doubt of the right of each State to provide by law against the introduction of a moral pestilence, calculated to endanger its existence, and to give authority to their Courts adequate to the suppression of the evil, and we therefore respectfully submit to the Legislature of this State, the propriety of passing Laws (should those now in force not be adequate to the object) commensurate with the means now practised against us, and especially giving authority to the Judges by process of warrant, to seize and destroy all incendiary publications which may be brought into this State, calculated to excite domestic insurrection or to disturb the tranquillity, happiness, and safety, of the people.

9. Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted by the Chairman of this Meeting to the Governor of this State, with a request that the same may be laid before the Legislature, in order that they may take such measures as to them may seem proper. That copies be also transmitted to our fellow citizens in each Judicial District of this State, requesting their concurrence in the sentiments herein expressed. That the Hon. the City Council be requested to cause to be printed at the public expense, 6,000 copies of the foregoing Resolutions, for general distribution, and that His Honor the Intendant be requested officially to transmit to the Intendant or Mayor of each incorporated city or town in the United States a copy thereof, and that a sufficient number of copies be furnished to the Chairman of the Committee, to be by him transmitted in our behalf to such persons in different portions of the Union as may probably be disposed to concur with us in the sentiments herein expressed.

10. Resolved, That the Intendant and Wardens be earnestly requested to exert their utmost vigilance in detecting and bringing to punishment all persons who may be in any way engaged in furthering, in this State, the dangerous schemes of the Anti-Slavery Society, or other evil disposed persons, and that, if necessary, they do call upon the Citizens to aid them in the performance of this duty; and the citizens here present do pledge themselves collectively and individually to use their utmost efforts to aid and assist the constituted authorities in the performance of this important duty.

11. Resolved, That the City Council be also requested to take the proper measures to secure the strict performance of the duty imposed by the law upon the Harbor Master, of keeping a correct list of all persons arriving at and departing from this port; and that they also request the President and Directors of the Rail-Road Company to have correct lists of all persons arriving and departing by that conveyance, whether white, free colored, or slaves, and that measures be taken to have these lists regularly examined, to the intent that Incendiaries and other evil disposed persons coming amongst us, or attempting to pass through this State, may be detected and exposed.

12. Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the papers of this State; and as it is desirable that the sentiments of the people of the Southern States on this subject, should be generally known, we respectfully request that the public presses throughout the United States will make their readers acquainted with these our proceedings—which we doubt not contain a faithful expression of the sentiments of these States, without distinction of parties.

C. J. COLCOCK, Chairman.

EDWARD R. LAURENCE, Sec'y.

The Resolutions were read a second time by the Hon. Robert Y. Hayne, and on the question being put on each one separately, were unanimously carried. The question was then taken on the Preamble and Resolutions as a whole, and the same were unanimously adopted.

On motion of H. Bailey, Esq., seconded by R. Yeaton, Jr. Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to the Committee, for their able, zealous, and patriotic discharge of the duties assigned to them, and for the measures adopted by them for the preservation of the public order and safety.

On motion of Capt. Lynch,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting are due to the Reverend Gentlemen of the Clergy in this city, who have so promptly, and so effectually responded to public sentiment, by suspending their Schools in which the Colored population were taught; and that this meeting deem it a patriotic action worthy of all praise, and proper to be imitated by the other Teachers of similar Schools throughout the State.

EDWARD W. NORTH, Chairman.

WILLIAM PATTON, Secretary.

MEETING IN RICHMOND, (VA.) AT THE CAPITOL.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Henrico and the city of Richmond, held at the Capitol on Tuesday, Aug. 4th, 1835:

The Chairman (Dr. Jno. Dove,) informed the meeting that the Committee appointed at the last meeting had performed the duty assigned them, and were ready to report: Whereupon,

R. G. Scott, Esq. submitted the following preamble and resolutions, as the report of the Committee:

### REPORT.

The committee appointed by the meeting of the citizens of the city of Richmond, and the county of Henrico, held on Friday the 24th day of July, 1835, to consider and report what measures are proper to be adopted in regard to the attempts making in some of the Northern States to interfere with the slave property of the South, have had this subject under their serious consideration, and submit the following Report and Resolutions for adoption:

In common with every respectable portion of our fellow-citizens, we deeply lament that stern necessity, and a regard for our just and constitutional rights, and the peace and harmony of our country, have required of us some public expression of our opinions, and some decisive action on this momentous and delicate subject. No considerations short of these could have induced us, in our primary character, to bring into notice the measures which some associations to the North have adopted, the direct effects of which are, the destruction of our excellent form of government; to overwhelm this fair country with a civil and servile war; and to cover these prosperous States with a gloom and desolation that neither patriotism nor wisdom can remove or repair. We approach, then, this delicate subject, with every conviction of the temperance and forbearance with which it should be treated, and to such persons in different portions of the Union as may probably be disposed to concur with us in the sentiments herein expressed.

It is just, however, to our brethren to the North, solemnly to warn them, that our right of property in our slaves is guaranteed by the Constitution; and to remind them how sacredly they have, in all time past, regarded this right; that the least attempt to impair the value of this guarantee, by endeavoring to procure the abolition of slavery by Congress in either of the States, or in any of the Territories, or District, where slavery now exists, or to regulate the manner in which slaves may be sold from one State into another, we shall hold to be a wanton and obvious violation of the compact between the States, and destructive of the whole frame of government.

We cannot permit this proposition to be discussed; the converse of it is so startling and so glaringly iniquitous, that the Southern people cannot tolerate its argument. The continuance of slavery, its wisdom, justice, or expediency, are questions for ourselves, and ourselves only, and the days of this Republic will have been numbered on that, when we shall have conceded to any others than our own people the decision of these questions. We admonish, then, our Northern fellow-citizens, that as they value the blessings bestowed by our Constitution, and the continuance of the Union; as they estimate the peace of our Country; as they would guard against civil commotion, war, and bloodshed, to make all within their borders, and under the influence of their laws, desist from their mad and wicked schemes—wicked, essentially wicked and mischievous, as well towards the black man, as towards the white, and equally destructive to the happiness of the one and the improvement of the other. Nothing can so strongly demonstrate this truth, as the recent deplorable occurrences in our sister State Mississippi, where the machinations of a few, very few banditti, have thrown that whole community into commotion, and brought on the heads of the white and black offenders the summary vengeance of a wronged and enraged people. Thus, while we have been but considering the necessary measures to arrest the coming evil, we have seen practically exhibited its tendency and result. The aspirations of every humane man and patriot should surely be, that the time may be far, very far removed, when like scenes shall be witnessed through our Southern country; and yet, as certainly as we are here assembled, will they be, if the rash and wicked attempts of the abolitionists are not promptly repressed. The experience of all time past has shown, however, that the surest and safest means for providing against such dangers as now threaten our domestic peace, are a reliance on our own energies and preparations; and not to repose too much on the sense of justice of those, who, from various causes, cannot so well perceive, or guard against the impending wrong. While we therefore appeal, with entire confidence, to the justice of our Northern brethren, we shall not neglect to adopt all efficient measures within our own territory, to provide against any mischief, and to arrest the career of these lawless intruders. Committees of vigilance and correspondence should be organized throughout the State, and our fellow-citizens should be invited without delay to hold meetings in their respective counties and corporations for this purpose. The Police should be required to exert its utmost vigilance to detect and bring to punishment all offenders against our laws, and each citizen should stand pledged to give the most prompt information of their slightest infraction. To our own legislature we should apply for further legislation and action. Our laws should be strengthened, and as the guardians of our rights, our peace, and our happiness, the General Assembly should call on our sister States to remedy, by all means practicable, our just complaints against any of their citizens. Guided by these views and sentiments, your committee submit, for the adoption of the meeting, the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That we shall hold any attempt to impair the rights of property in our slaves, as guaranteed by the Constitution, by the abolition of slavery by Congress in any of the States, or any of the Territories, or District, where slavery now exists, or to regulate the manner in which slaves may be sold from one State to another, as a wanton violation of our political compact, and destructive of the whole frame of our government.



recently passed their bill that they will now have

the abolition of *Kansas*.—What a history of fraud, when whole party *Sworn* to the abolition of slavery! Oh, where can *now*, in larger share of public confidence, were crying, "All is well," "all is well," under circumstances of such imminent peril? Does any one ask, what is to be done? Our reply is, let the people act from their loyalty; let organization be discontinued, let our own household be put to rights. Let every man make in a common war, instead of inviting Northern fanatics into our pulpits and Southern schools—instead of rendering our consciousness and our opinions to Northern teachers, let none but those who are orthodox in our faith be permitted to live at our expense, and you will soon find that the whole tone of Northern sentiment will change. Teachers and preachers are now manufactured, to become missionaries for spreading their insidious doctrines among us—prohibit their introduction, and a new manufacture, suited to the market, will soon spring up.

To the South we say awake, awake, for the enemy is upon you.—U. S. Telegraph.

*Southern Meeting in New York.*—What could

have induced the Southern Meeting in New York to make the acknowledgment that the state of *Southern* as it existed at the South was an evil? If this was intended merely as an expression of the individual opinions of the persons attending the meeting, it might possibly have been a true representation; but this we must be permitted to doubt. If, however, it was intended to convey the impression that that meeting was a fair representation of the sentiments of the South, and that as such they pronounced that slavery was an evil, then we deny the fact. We do not believe that such is the opinion of the South, neither do we agree to the truth of the fact itself.

But if it were so, and if other reasons forbade the interference of Northern fanatics in what does not concern them, why thus afford them encouragement? Why thus justify what they are doing? If it be an evil, why not take means to get rid of it? This will be the natural question put by the Abolitionists; and we confess we do not see how it can be answered. True, we may tell them it is none of your business; and if we choose to suffer the evil, it is our look out and not yours. But does it not show pusillanimity? does it not look like an evasion, and a cowardly one, sacrificing truth to the clamors of the Fanatics? Can they believe, when we tell them; true, it is an evil—but we do not choose to take any means to get rid of it!

The Fanatics cannot but think that this acknowledgment is a mere put off; a temporary expedient to quiet their action on the subject, in expectation that we of the South may do something towards it. Is it expected that they can be deceived by such trifling as this? No! So far from being deceived, it will stimulate them to go on, considering the acknowledgment as a mere ruse, the offspring of fear.

It is useless to disguise it. There is something both mean and cowardly in this acknowledgment of the evil, and this refusal to take any means to remedy it. We shall not be believed; and with that success shall we defend ourselves against our enemies, when they are encouraged by seeing us having recourse to falsehoods through cowardice? Better give it up at once, and acknowledge that Garrison, Tappan, and Co., have just discovered these great truths in Religion and Political Economy which they put forth in their Anti-Slavery pamphlets, and let a Convention be called in each State to devise means to carry them into execution. Invite Garrison, and Tappan, and Thompson, to attend, and give their advice. For a proper consideration, they will no doubt bestow their time and labor to prepare the Code of Emancipation.—ib.

The United States Gazette acknowledges the reception of a pamphlet, rebutting on scriptural grounds the arguments drawn from scripture against the holding of slaves. The Gazette disapproves of these grounds. Now we must say that this is unfair—and hard upon the poor South, whose citizens are denounced as enemies of God and man—as destroyers of our holy religion—as violating the most holy precepts—as acting in direct contradiction of its precepts; and yet, when a friend of the South, who happens to live at the North, takes the same scripture, and shows most conclusively that it justifies the holding of slaves, we are to be truly told that scripture ought not to be brought into the controversy!

If the scriptures do justify the holding of slaves, surely the North that is perpetually boasting of its religion, will not say that the scripture is not in the dispute. If they contest the question at that point, well and good; the South is ready to meet them. For every implied inference to the contrary adduced by our opponents, we can furnish them with a positive proof or example in confirmation. Let them get over it if they can; but it is not the proper way to do this by taking no notice of it, or by saying that scripture ought not to be brought into the question. We will repeat text to text to the end of the chapter. We will defend it not only on the score of scriptural authority, but as a question of expediency, of motives, and of politics.—ib.

**STRENGTH OF THE FANATICS.**  
The opinion is too prevalent that the Northern Fanatics comprise only a few "crack-brained, adulated fools." This was the case three years ago; but the men who can entertain the same belief of now (and we ourselves have heard it expressed within the last week, by an individual who claims high consideration in this Congressional District,) can lay himself open to a charge of the most unpardonable ignorance of passing events, or something worse.

Let the following articles—the two first taken from the "Emancipator" itself—disabuse public opinion on this subject, and open the eyes of the wilfully ignorant to the danger which they would surely hide.

"The Anti-Slavery cause has made progress, every body knows. Who does not remember the ridicule that was thrown upon the handful of "Fanatics" in Boston three years ago—upon the twenty-two men and two women in New York two years ago—upon the fifty or sixty men who met in Philadelphia a year and a half ago—that a joke it was that such a handful should meet to form an American Society! Now this same society numbers 250 Auxiliaries, in thirteen States. Five of these are State Societies."

**Progress of Anti-Slavery.**—Several letters, announcing the formation of auxiliaries, and containing copies of constitutions and lists of officers, were omitted for want of room. The organization of Anti-Slavery Societies is going on with most cheering rapidity.

In Bennington, Vt., an Anti-Slavery Society was formed on the 4th of July, with 140 members—President, Stephen Hinckley; Secretary, James Ballard. A liberal subscription was raised for the cause.

In Union Village, Washington Co., N. Y., the Greenwich Aux. Anti-Slavery Soc. was formed on the 4th of July. President, Henry Holmes; Secretary, Edwin Andrews. Large number of

lod C. D. Bennett, justice of the peace, was committed to jail for further trial. He was willing to take *Jaycock*, and be discharged, and a strong disposition was manifested by the citizens to give it to him; but he would only have been turned loose on the country; and as we were not as much opposed to white men laboring a little for the good of the public as he was to slaves laboring, it was concluded to give him the full benefit of the act of Assembly of 1834. A book-prospectus gentlemen, from New York, was present at the trial, who, upon demand being made, submitted his trunk to inspection, but nothing of a sedition character being detected, he was permitted to wend his way.

The way they manage these things in North Carolina, is a "sin" to Crockett.—A Yankee stopped at Milton, and offering free papers to some negroes at \$20 each, was seized and swung to a tree, but others coming up, cut the cord, and succeeded, after a hard struggle, in resuscitating him, and escorting him to jail, which is the safest place for him during the present excited state of feeling. But if they interfere with our property, we shall certainly interfere with their persons."

We likewise understand that a man named Dixon, was apprehended, under suspicious circumstances, in Prince Edward county, a few days ago, and *Lynch'd*. Dixon was in Lynchburg a few weeks ago, and was supposed to be partially deranged.

The following articles will show still farther the necessity of vigilance:

*From the Nashville Union, Aug. 5.*

**Slaves—Inendiaries.**—From recent developments, it has become almost certain that there have been continued private consultations carried on between certain free negroes, slaves, and white persons, in and about this city, on the subject of abolition, by peaceful or forcible means, ever since our town was visited by the impostor and hypocrite, Lundy, last spring. There is now strong reason to believe that there has been some connection between the agents of the intended Mississippi insurrection and certain portions of our colored population, including free persons as well as slaves. Many suspicious transactions have been detected within the last two days. Under all the circumstances of the case, the most vigilant police regulations should be kept up; and those who have lately given their voluntary aid and assistance to the town authorities, in detecting criminals, and suppressing crime, will further entitle themselves to the thanks of their fellow citizens by continuing to aid in preserving the peace, quiet and safety of the city.

The man, Lundy, referred to in the foregoing paragraph, is recently from Texas. He formerly edited, in conjunction with the notorious Garrison, the "Genius of Universal Emancipation" in Baltimore—a paper which died some years ago, and was followed by the establishment, farther North, of the more furious "Emancipator."

*From the Nashville Republican Extra, Aug. 10.*

**AN ABOLITIONIST CAUGHT.**

Our city was much agitated on Saturday evening last, by the apprehension of a young man by the name of Amos Dresser, who, it was said, had been disseminating tracts and pamphlets of a very inflammatory character, in relation to slavery. He was carried before our Committee of Vigilance, where a patient and elaborate investigation took place. From the prisoner's papers, pamphlets, correspondence, and statements, it appeared that he was a member of an Abolition Society in Ohio—that he had been a member of Lane Seminary, at Cincinnati, which he and others had been forced to leave, chiefly in consequence of the dangerous principles they held in relation to slavery.

The ostensible business of this villain was, the *disposal of the Cottage Bible!*—thus veiling his unhallowed designs under the cloak of Religion. The evidence, mainly furnished by his correspondence, clearly proved that there was an organized system of operations adopted by this society, for the promulgation of its doctrines in the slaveholding States, and which if carried into effect, would manifestly tend to insurection and rebellion among the slaves. There was found in his possession a number of pamphlets, papers, &c. of the most inflammatory and violent character—copies of small books, with prints representing slaves chained to trees, and suffering under the lash—others representing them as manacled, and white females scourging them with cowhides, &c. Numerous extracts were also read from his journal, all tending to show that his design in visiting Tennessee was to find out and secure friends to the cause of Abolition, and through them to disseminate the doctrines of the Society. It was proved he left copies of his pamphlets at the Nashville Inn, and at Mr. Casey's, in this place, and also one with a citizen of Sumner county.

The Committee found him guilty—1st, Of being an active and efficient member of the Abolition Society of Ohio. 2d, That he had in his possession, in Nashville, sundry pamphlets of a most violent and pernicious tendency, and which, if generally disseminated, would, in all human probability, cause an insurrection or rebellion among the slaves. 3d, That he published and exposed to public view, the said pamphlets in Nashville and Sumner county.

As might have been expected, a numerous crowd of citizens, who witnessed the development of this fellow's guilt, were much excited—and, we verily believe, had it not been for the prudence and firmness of the

committee, his life would have been the forfeit of his crime. As it was, he escaped with the infliction of *twelve fine stripes on the bare back*—and an order to leave the place in 24 hours.

We have reason to believe that there are others belonging to this same gang, prosecuting their unholy designs in some of the neighboring counties.

At the same time that the above examination was in progress, at our Court House, a vigilant patrol of citizens succeeded in capturing another villain in this vicinity, in the very act of *tempering with slaves*.

We have no time this morning for comment—we say to the South *be on your guard—and to the North, 0—BEWARE!*

We beg leave to call the attention of the advocates of "free discussion" in the North to the foregoing facts. When they see that the Fanatics not only discuss the question of Slavery, but that their emissaries make use of those discussions to excite a servile war, can they hesitate to put them down? Or do they suppose that we of the South can fraternize with them, if they continue to tolerate and protect these deluded fools and unprincipled miscreants? They overrate an abstract right if they can hesitate a single moment to correct its abuse and punish its abusers.

**0—The true issue.**—At a meeting of the citizens of Buckingham County, Va., "to take into consideration the incendiary proceedings of the Northern Abolitionists," the following resolution was adopted:

**2d. Resolved,** That, in the estimation of this meeting, the passage of a law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, will be the expression of a wish on the part of a majority of Congress, that the Union be dissolved—in which wish the South, however reluctantly, must acquiesce.

"The Postmaster of the City of New York has with a decision which does him credit, taken upon himself the responsibility of detaining in his office all the publications addressed by the "American Anti-Slavery Society" to the Post Offices in the Southern States, until the views of the Postmaster-General on the subject shall be known."—*National Intelligencer*.

According to our reading of the letter of the Postmaster-General, to the P. M. at Charleston, (published in our last,) the Postmaster at New York will be authorized to detain from the mails all abolition publications which may hereafter be put in his office. This is well; and for it Ames is entitled to many thanks.

**0—We are compelled,** by the press of more important matter, to omit, for this week, the list of names promised in our last, from the Murel pamphlet. Next week we expect to be able to give them, together with some extracts from other parts of the pamphlet.

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Our city was much agitated on Saturday evening last, by the apprehension of a young man by the name of Amos Dresser, who, it was said, had been disseminating tracts and pamphlets of a very inflammatory character, in relation to slavery. He was carried before our Committee of Vigilance, where a patient and elaborate investigation took place.

From the prisoner's papers, pamphlets, correspondence, and statements, it appeared that he was a member of an Abolition Society in Ohio—that he had been a member of Lane Seminary, at Cincinnati, which he and others had been forced to leave, chiefly in consequence of the dangerous principles they held in relation to slavery.

The ostensible business of this villain was, the *disposal of the Cottage Bible!*—thus veiling his unhallowed designs under the cloak of Religion. The evidence, mainly furnished by his correspondence, clearly proved that there was an organized system of operations adopted by this society, for the promulgation of its doctrines in the slaveholding States, and which if carried into effect, would manifestly tend to insurection and rebellion among the slaves. There was found in his possession a number of pamphlets, papers, &c. of the most inflammatory and violent character—copies of small books, with prints representing slaves chained to trees, and suffering under the lash—others representing them as manacled, and white females scourging them with cowhides, &c. Numerous extracts were also read from his journal, all tending to show that his design in visiting Tennessee was to find out and secure friends to the cause of Abolition, and through them to disseminate the doctrines of the Society.

It was proved he left copies of his pamphlets at the Nashville Inn, and at Mr. Casey's, in this place, and also one with a citizen of Sumner county.

The Committee found him guilty—1st, Of being an active and efficient member of the Abolition Society of Ohio. 2d, That he had in his possession, in Nashville, sundry pamphlets of a most violent and pernicious tendency, and which, if generally disseminated, would, in all human probability, cause an insurrection or rebellion among the slaves. 3d, That he published and exposed to public view, the said pamphlets in Nashville and Sumner county.

As might have been expected, a numerous crowd of citizens, who witnessed the development of this fellow's guilt, were much excited—and, we verily believe, had it not been for the prudence and firmness of the

**Wests—Moore, Williams, Pelegree, Baker, Dr. William B. Shepard, Augustus H. Shepard, Knobell, and Graham;**  
**Van Rensselaer—Moore, Spaight, Hawkins, Bynum, McKay, Conner, and Montgomery.**

**NOTED.**  
At Jamestown in this county, on the 19th inst. SARAH AMZI SOPHIA, only child of Mrs. M. Dea Alexander, widow of the late Dr. Amzi Alexander, died, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Seldom does it fail to bear its record a more affecting distinction than the present. Although the deceased was quite young; yet were there strongly developed highly interesting and amiable traits of mind and disposition. By which she was tenderly endeared to all who knew her. She was affectionate, and for her age, very conscientious—grieved when having committed a fault—kind and lovely. She had ceased to be looked upon, by a fond mother, as a child, and was beginning to be regarded rather as a companion. At this interesting period she became the victim of disease, and neither the kind attention of friends, nor the skill of Physicians, could turn aside the approach of death. He, who while upon earth, had said, "sure for little children to come unto me," had no doubt in great kindness, called her to himself, from a vale of sorrow; and the much loved form now rests quietly in the tomb. But

"Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,  
When what we now deplore,  
Shall rise in full immortal prime,  
And bloom to fade no more."

Then, cease fond mother, cease thy tears,  
Religion points on high;  
There everlasting spring appears  
And joys which cannot die!" [Contin'd:]

At the residence of his father, James Somervell, Esq. in Warrenton, on the 19th inst., Mr. ROBERT B. SOMERVELL, in the 23d year of his age. Mr. Somervell's death was caused by a wound which he received in endeavoring to separate the parties engaged in the unfortunate affray which occurred in Warrenton on the 27th ultimo.

At St. Stephens, on the 17th July, Dr. D. MIDDELTON DOUGHERTY, lately of Charlotte, N. C. He visited this State, with the intention of making a permanent settlement in it—with a view to the practice of his profession, and to remove his family to it so soon as he should select a suitable situation. He came to the country at an unpropitious season—and after a residence of a few weeks, was attacked with a violent bilious fever, which terminated his existence. It must be a consolation to his wife and children, who are yet in Charlotte, to learn that during his illness, he had the best medical aid and every comfort which his situation required. He felt great anxiety from the commencement of the attack, and spoke much and frequently of his helpless family, endeared to him by every tie, which was doubly felt in consequence of his temporary separation from them. Dr. Dougherty was skilful in his profession—and has left to his family a fair and enviable reputation.—*Alabama paper*.

At Little Rock, (Arkansas Territory,) on the 18th July, Dr. J. W. POTTS, formerly of Tarborough, in this State. He was a Member of our last Legislature, and the author of the celebrated resolutions of instruction to Senator Magum. Rest in peace!

**WEEKLY ALMANAC.**  
**AUGUST, 1835.** | Sun | Sun | MOON'S PHASES.  
| 1835. | rises | sets |  
28 Friday, 5 31 6 29 For August, 1835.  
29 Saturday, 5 32 6 28 D. n. m.  
30 Sunday, 5 33 6 27 First 1 9 10 aftn.  
31 Monday, 5 34 6 26 Full 8 10 11 foren'.  
1 Tuesday, 5 35 6 25 Last 16 3 53 morn.  
2 Wednesday, 5 36 6 24 New 23 11 4 aftn.  
3 Thursday, 5 37 6 23 First 30 7 35 evn'.

**The Justices of the Peace of Mecklenburg co. are requested to attend, on Tuesday of Court week, an business of importance to the County is to be attended to. August 27, 1835.**

**Commission and Forwarding STORE, Fayetteville, N. C.**

**EWD. W. WILLKINGS,** of the firm of Willkins & Co., having entered into copartnership with Robt. C. Belden, in the business of the old firm will be continued by them, under the firm of **Willkins & Belden**, at the same store, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets. They will pay personal attention to forwarding Goods to the interior of the state, and receive **Cotton** and other **Produce** on Storage, will effect sales, or ship as directed.

*Fayetteville, August 29, 1835.* 56-2m

**MEDICAL NOTICE.**

**Dr. John M. Happoldt** RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the Providence Settlement to the TOWN OF CHARLOTTE, where he intends to continue the Practice of Medicine in all its various branches.

His Dwelling is in the house recently occupied by George Hampton, and he has taken an Office nearly opposite Capt. Neely's Hotel, at one of which places he can always be found (except when professionally engaged elsewhere,) ready to attend to all calls in his line.

Dr. Happoldt avails himself of this public opportunity to return his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public in the neighborhood where he has heretofore practised his profession, for the uniform kindness and confidence which they have extended towards him. He assures them that nothing but the superior facilities held out by the town of Charlotte for the education of his rising family, could have compelled him to remove from among them.

*August 26, 1835.* 56-1f

**NOTICE.**  
**A VARIETY of Military Goods, such as Cavalry Caps, Holsters, Buttons, &c. will be sold at Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 5th of September next, the property of Jno. G. Hoskins, decd.**

**W. MORRISON, Attorney.**  
*August 26, 1835.* 55-2w

**POETRY.**



[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

**THE LAST JOURNEY.**

Michigan, in his description of an Egyptian funeral procession which he met on his way to the country Rosetta, says:—"The procession we saw past, stopped before certain houses, and sometimes receded a few steps. I was told that the dead stopped thus before the door of their friends, to bid them a last farewell, and before those of their enemies, to effect a reconciliation before they parted forever."

Slowly, with measured tread,  
Onward we bear the dead  
To his long home.

Short goes the homeward road,

On with your mortal load,

O grave! we come.

Yet, yet—ah! hasten not  
Past each remembered spot

Where he laid low;

Where late he walked in glee,

There from henceforth to be

Never more seen.

Yet, yet—ah! slowly move—  
Bear not the form we love

Fast from our sight—

Let the air breathe on him,

And the sun beam on him

Last looks of light.

Rest ye—set down the bier,

One he loved dwelt here;

Let the dead lie

A moment that doth beside,

Went to fly open wide

Ere he drew nigh.

Harken!—he speaketh—

"O friend! wilt thou forget

(Friend more than brother?)

How hand in hand we've gone,

Heart with heart linked in one—

All to each other?

"O friend! I go from thee,

Where the worm feasteth free,

Darkly to dwell.

Giv' then no parting kiss?

Friend! is it come to this?

O friend! farewell!"

Uplift thy load again,

Pour the deep wail!

Lo the expectant one

To his place passeth on—

Grave! bid him hail.

Yet, yet—ah! slowly move;

Bear not the form we love

Fast from our sight—

Let the air breathe on him,

And the sun beam on him

Last looks of light.

Here dwells his mortal foe;

Lay the departed low,

Even at his gate.

Will the dead speak again,

Uttering loud booms and vain,

Last words of hate?

Lo! the cold lips unclosed,

List! list! what sounds are those,

Plain and low?

"O thou, mine enemy!

Come forth and look on me,

Ere hence I go.

"Curse not thy foeman now,—

Mark! on his pallid brow

Whose seal is set?

Pardon! I pass away—

Then—wage not war with clay—

Pardon—forget."

Now his last labor's done!

Now, now, the goal is won!

O Grave! we come.

Seal up this precious dust—

Land of the good and just,

Take the soul home!

**Miscellaneous Selections.**

"Well, Sambo, what are de agricultural prospects dis season?"

"Oh, Pomp, I hardly know. Dat 'tater hill ob mine grow nicely—but, I gosh! dat reddish dont grow none."

"Dat's 'cause you be ignorant ob de scientific principle ob horticulture, Sambo. I understand 'em, you see I sign for the horticultural Magazine. My corn, sir, is all turnin' yaller—dals a sign to ripeness, I got dem cabbage stumps you gin me all poled, and I just been plantin' some silk worms."

"My goodness!"

"Yes, sir, I spec to have a silk factory goin' her next fall."

"I gosh! Pomp, you go ahead rightish that's sartin. Tell us de scientific principle ob de silk worm, will you, Pomp?"

"Not as you know on—shant do it my Bob!—see gin to-morrow."

A gentleman who was paying his address to a lady, at length summoned up sufficient courage to ask if they were agreeable to her, and whether he might flatter himself with a chance of success. The lady replied—*stripes*—telling the gentleman to transpose the letters so as to form out of them another word, which was her answer. The reader who can find out the word need never fear being nonplussed by a lady; those who cannot, must either persist till they overcome the difficulty, or may give up all thoughts of wooing.

The following amusing circumstance occurred a few days since, with a person who was visiting a family in the neighborhood. "What is the future state?" said the clergyman, to a sprightly little girl. "Illinois." "No, no," said the preacher, "I mean what is the future condition of men and women?" "Why," replies the girl, hesitatingly, "I suppose they are to be married."

*How to halter a horse.*—The following curious hymeneal notice is from the Stamford (Conn.) Sentinel:

In New York State, by Nathan Green, Esq., May 30, Hiram Brundage, to Thurza

Rocco, widow of Abraham Rocco, all of Stamford.

We understand from a source worthy of credit, that the young man who led the widow Rocco to the altar, first made love to the widow on the Sabbath previous to their marriage. After a few hours courtship, he made love to \$40 in specie, and a French watch belonging to the fair one—made off to New York with his booty—the widow made after him, sought him, and Esquire Green made them man and wife.

"I thought you were going to come late to-night," said Thaddy to Ned, at the club-room. "No," replied Ned, "I have got here first at last." "I am glad of that," says Thaddy, "for you was always before."

A man boasting of his honesty, is generally a rogue—of his courage, a coward—of his riches, not wealthy—of his democracy, an aristocrat—of his intimacy with great men, despised by those who know him—of his wit, popularity, and high standing, always a fool.

**To The Public!**

HAVING determined to leave this place for the south west, as early this fall as I can close my business, I therefore give notice to all who wish to obtain bargains—that I will expose my entire Stock on hand to public sale, without reserve, on Monday, the 31st of this month, and continue the sale from day to day, until all is disposed of.

Terms of Sale will be accommodating, and will be made known on day of sale.

Merchants and others would do well to attend.

SAM'L. C. CALDWELL.

Aug. 12, 1833.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscribers take this method of notifying the public, that W. D. McDowell will remove to, and remain permanently

in Charleston, after the 20th of September next. This arrangement is made for the purpose of affording greater facilities in procuring supplies for their establishment in Camden, as also for the transaction of such

**Agency and Commission BUSINESS,**

as may be entrusted to them. To the merchants of the up-country, who may be under the necessity of employing agents for receiving and forwarding their goods shipped via Charleston, from the Northern Cities, they tender their services, hoping from their experience in this line of business to be able to give satisfaction.

Liberal advances will be made, either in Camden or Charleston, on Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment.

The business will be conducted in Camden, as heretofore, under the firm of Shannon & McDowell, and in Charleston under the firm of McDowell & Shannon.

C. J. SHANNON,  
W. D. McDOWELL.

Camden, Aug. 15, 1833. 162

**BACON\***

For sale by

J. D. Boyd.  
July 30, 1833. 52sf

**NOTICE.** I EXPECT to leave for New York in 18 days—all persons indebted to me by Note or Book account of an ancient date, will do me a favor by paying me at least a part.

H. B. WILLIAMS, Surviving Partner.

Aug. 11, 1833.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons who have not taken out License for retailing Merchandise, &c. and for Taverns, are requested to do so before the County Court, as I have to make my returns at that time.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.

Aug. 11, 1833.

N. B. All those who have not paid up

Their Taxes are requested to come forward by Court, as I am compelled to have the

money by that time.

**ATTENTION!**

**GRENADEERS.**

YOU are ordered to parade at your usual parade ground, on the 29th inst. armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill.

I. F. ALEXANDER, Capt.

August 10, 1833.

**To Bridge Builders.**

WE will let, to the lowest bidder, at the Courthouse in Concord, on the 15th of September next, a Contract for building a Bridge across Rocky River, at Bradshaw's Ford, 7 miles south east from Concord. The bridge will be about 800 feet long. Persons intending to contract, would do well to examine the site and convenience of materials.

A plan of said bridge can be seen at Dr. Harris's Hotel, Concord, N. C., after the 1st of September next.

Payments to Contractors will be one-half cash when the bridge is received by the Commissioners—the other half in 12 months thereafter.

Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

JOHN BOST,  
WM. H. ARCHIBALD,  
KIAH P. HARRIS,  
Concord, N. C. Aug. 7, 1833.

158

John Bost, WM. H. Archibald, Kiah P. Harris, Commissioners.

**Bacon and Lard,**

FOR SALE BY  
MORRISON & MCKEE.  
August 9, 1833. 51sf

**Look at This!**

W. J. KEAHNEY,  
Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY inform his friends, and the public, that he is prepared with first rate workmen, to execute all orders in his line of business, in a style superior to any done in this section of country. Thankful for the encouragement hitherto received, he hopes, by attention and practice, to merit a liberal share of patronage hereafter. His Shop is kept open door south of Wm. Carson's Store.

**To Tailors.**

W. J. K. having been appointed agent for T. P. Williams, & Co. of New York, to sell and teach the Columbian System, those who wish it can be accommodated.

Charlotte, August 6, 1833. 6-w

**TO CONTRACTORS.**

THE undersigned, as Commissioner in behalf of the United States, will receive proposals, until the first day of September next, for the erection of a building in the Town of Charlotte, intended for the Branch Mint. The building is to be one hundred and twenty five feet front, by thirty three feet six inches, with a projection in the rear of fifty-three feet by thirty-six feet, two stories in height, with a basement story of five feet above the surface of the ground; the foundation to be of common stone. The basement story to be of good dressed stone. The window-sills and frames, door-sills and frames, to be of dressed stone; also, steps to be of dressed stone, and the gutters round the building to be of dressed stone, the roof to be of zinc. The main body of the building of Brick. The whole work to be of the best materials, and to be executed in the best manner, and to be completed on or before the first of October, 1836.

The undersigned is prepared with a plan of the Building, which can be seen on application to him or the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia.

All applications for furnishing information will be promptly attended to—applicants paying postage for all letters sent.

The proposals will be kept open until the first day of September, when the contracts will be concluded for the entire Building, or for such parts thereof as may be agreed upon.

SAM'L. McCOMB,

Commissioner Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C. Charlotte, Meck'g. Co., N. C. July 22, 1833.

**10 Dollars Reward.**

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Thursday night last, in the town of Charlotte, a small Pocket Book (wallet) containing about five dollars in money, and some receipts, with a judgment, on Edmund Smith, for 6 dollars. There was also taken from my pocket five dollars in Eagle halves.

Ten dollars reward will be given for any information that may lead to the detection of the thief. Persons are forewarned trading for the above judgment.

WM. J. BLACK.

July 24, 1833.

**Commission AND Forwarding BUSINESS.**